

is in full flight. The Cape Government have sent Sir Henry Loch to telegraph to Lord Ripon that the Charter Company through Mr. Rhodes should settle the Matabele question subject to the control of the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 1st. The House of Representatives has passed the Silver Repeal Bill by 191 against 94 votes. President Cleveland signed the Bill immediately it was passed.

The House of Representatives will today discuss the Bill adopted by the Senate, which differs from the Bill passed by the House, inasmuch as it commits government to bimetalism whenever they consider it feasible.

ASSAYERS' SECRETS.

HOW THE VALUE OF QUARTZ IS ASCERTAINED.

THE CUPPELLING AND HUMID PROCESSES.

Notwithstanding the pre-eminence of California as a mining community the average citizen of this great commonwealth knows very little about mineral ores or the methods of determining their value. The experienced miner knows a tung or two, but even he does not know it all and so he invariably selects the richest specimen to be bid from a newly discovered deposit and submits it to the assayer. The California miner of to-day is the survival of the fittest, and has staked up in the recesses of his thinking apparatus much that is of value in respect to his particular line of business. And yet there is much that he does not know. If there was not, there would not be so many experts and assayers in the business. The miner who makes a "find" and the capitalist who is asked to invest in a mine alike know that the assayer will tell them the value of the gold or silver in a given specimen of ore, but few of these even know the processes by which the assayer arrives at his results. Some of these processes are described below.

Assaying cuts a very important figure in mining matters. The assayer is an indispensable functionary, without whose services the miner would frequently be unable to ascertain the value of his "find." There was a time in the early days of the gold rush when the miner was his own assayer. But that was when the miner could go out in the morning before breakfast and pick up nuggets the size of rock eggs, and when gold dust could be shaken out of the rocks of the red. The evolution of mining from the sluice box to the stamp mill and the accompanying disappearance of such services as the assayer's have been the result of the disadvantages of the gold digger and to the advantage of the assayer. Now, when quartz is liable to run about \$6 or \$8 to the ton the miner's water process of determining the value of ore by specific gravity avails him nothing, and he has given it up as an impracticable and obsolete art.

The process formerly used by the miner in roughly determining the amount of gold in a piece of quartz is that, it is known as the water process. It is not by any means an invention of modern times, as the art has been handed down from the time of Archimedes, the ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician, who died 212 B.C. The process consists of weighing the quartz in water and then weighing it dry, the result derived being attained by computing the specific gravity of the gold and quartz. The specific gravity of water is one, that of gold 19.3, and silver 10.5. Calculating on this basis the amount of gold in a piece of quartz can be determined approximately. It is to Archimedes that the world is indebted for discovering the principle. Archimedes was given the difficult task by Hiero, King of Syracuse, of discovering whether the gold given to a goldsmith to make a crown had been mixed with baser metals. It occurred to him that the excess of bulk occasioned by the introduction of alloy could be measured by putting the crown and an equal weight of gold separately into a vessel filled with water, and observing the difference of overflow. This led to the establishment of the fundamental principle still known by his name, that a body immersed in a liquid sustains an upward pressure equal to the weight of the liquid displaced.

The process of this assaying quartz was a good one in the early days of California, when a piece of quartz was nearly all gold. But now, when ore is worked running as low as \$6 or \$8 to the ton, or perhaps less, the water process is practically useless and a more exact process must be used.

The assaying process of to-day is one of the most interesting and instructive. To watch an assayer of a piece of gold quartz and observe how the proportion of gold in the ore is determined to the smallest fraction of a gramme is decidedly interesting. A day in an assayer's office to the previously uninitiated is necessarily accompanied by the acquisition of much interesting knowledge, as a reporter who spent an afternoon at the establishment of Thomas Price & Son ascertained.

A piece of gold quartz is given to an assayer for him to ascertain just how much gold and silver the ore will pay for the ton. To ascertain this from a piece of quartz that weighs but a few ounces might seem a difficult proceeding, but it is very simple when you know how and possess the necessary apparatus.

The piece of ore is placed in a crusher, a machine that crushes it four or five times, until it could be done by hand with a pestle and mortar in an hour. This is the first process. The broken quartz is received in a pan as it falls from the machine, and to pulverize it still finer it is run through a pulverizer. This little machine, which, like the crusher, is run by steam power, converts the ore into powder, and upon the conclusion of this second process the beautiful quartz specimen is to all appearances now but a handful of colored grains of earth. But it is full of minerals, and to what extent the assayer has to determine by an elaborate process.

The pulverized ore, pulp as it is called, is placed in a labelled envelope and taken into the chemical laboratory. This apartment, which looks like almost anything from a pharmacist's boudoir to a chemist's den, contains several queer-looking furnaces, an amazing array of suspicious-looking bottles arranged confusingly on shelves that line an entire end of the room, and a few tables on which peculiar-looking earthenware receptacles, glass graduates, and other probably essential apparatus are placed. One wonders at the seemingly mysterious functions of the various objects that greet his gaze, but he soon learns that they are all important factors in the business.

The pulverized ore is removed from the envelope and carefully weighed. This is a necessary operation. The pulp is weighed in delicately adjusted scales on a low table. It is then placed in a small earthenware crucible and melted with suitable fluxes. The fluxes consist of a sufficient quantity of lead to make a button the size of the end of one's little finger, and a minute quantity of soda and borax. With these ingredients added to the pulp the little crucible, which is about three inches high and of a cone shape, is placed in a furnace heated to an intense heat by gas. By this process the gold and silver combine with the lead and the worthless material works into a slag. The metal, when nicely dissolved, is then poured off into a small mould and the refuse is thrown away.

The assayer now has all the gold and silver that was in the quartz specimen contained in the little lead button. He then proceeds to separate the gold and silver from the lead by a delicate process that is known as cupellation.

A cupel and cupelling furnace are brought into requisition. A cupel is a small vessel an inch in

diameter and almost the same in height. It is made of powdered bone ashes pressed into shape in a moist condition and dried. Being made of bone ashes it is extremely porous and will absorb its own weight of lead. The lead button is placed in the depressed upper surface of the cupelling furnace. The muffle is a semi-circular box of fire clay several inches in height and over a foot in length. It is adjusted in the furnace so that the open end is in front, and into this, when heated to a white heat, the cupel containing the leaden button is placed.

The cupelling process is the most interesting feature of the whole proceeding. Technically the process is as follows: The leaden button containing the gold and silver of the quartz specimen melts in the intense heat to which it is subjected in the cupelling furnace, and the lead disappears in the form of oxide of lead, either passing off as a vapor or being absorbed in the cupel, leaving the gold and silver in their purest possible state in the bottom of the cupel. By watching the little cupel after it is placed in the muffle one can notice the oxide of lead vapours arise and disappear. At the same time the beautiful cherry-red that which the cupel has assumed begins to become discolored as the lead is absorbed, and after a short while when the lead is removed no evidence of any lead is to be seen except the discoloration. The gold and silver come out in their purest possible state in the form of a bright little globe in the bottom of the cupel, sometimes as small as the head of a pin and sometimes as large as a vest button, according to the richness of the ore. This bead is carefully weighed.

But this is not all. The gold and silver are dissolved in the bead and have to be separated. To accomplish this result another process has to be gone through, which the bead, which is hammered into a flat form, is boiled in nitric acid, and this process dissolves the silver and leaves the gold pure. With the bead of pure gold that remains the assayer is able to determine accurately how much gold and silver the ore, of which he was given a specimen, will produce to the ton of quartz. He knows the weight of the piece of quartz with which he started out, as it was weighed in the pulverized form before it was put in the crucible. By weighing the bead of pure gold he can easily compute the proportion of gold which the ore contains, and from these data he furnishes the miner with the information he desires. As for the silver, the amount contained in the ore is easily learned by subtracting the weight of the bead before it was boiled from its weight after it has gone through that process.

This is one form of assaying. There is another. Bar bullion is assayed in a different manner. If a person is fortunate enough to have bought this worldly possession a bar of gold bullion which he desires to sell to the mint he generally has it assayed to determine its purity. The bar is turned over to an assayer, who determines its exact purity.

The bar of bullion is first melted to get the ingredients thoroughly dissolved. A small piece can be chipped off the end of the bar, but the safest way is to melt it. If the latter process is used a small quantity of the molten metal is granulated in cold water. Of the granulations a half gramme is weighed out with this half gramme the assay is made. To it is added twice its weight in silver, which is necessary in order that all of the silver may go into solution in the subsequent boiling process. After the silver is added it is cupelled, in which process all the iron, lead, copper and other base metals are absorbed. What remains is pure gold and silver. This is then melted in nitric acid. This leaves the gold in the form of a crust. As it is thin and breaks easily it is annealed in an annealing cup and can then be weighed.

The scales used to weigh a small bead of gold must necessarily be adjusted to a nicety. And they are. They can weigh anything that is large enough to be seen by a microscope. They can weigh the faintest little speck of dust and could probably weigh the mustache of a budding youth who labors under the hallucination that he has one. In fact, the scales can weigh to a twenty-thousandth part of a gramme, whatever that is.

There is another process of assaying known as the humid process, by which the fineness of silver can be determined with an exactness not to be attained by cupellation, as a cupel will absorb a small quantity of silver and give a result that cannot be entirely relied upon. The humid process consists of the precipitation of silver in solution. The silver is dissolved in the acid. With such a solution all of the silver can be precipitated by adding a sufficient quantity of a solution of chloride of sodium, otherwise known as common salt. The amount of salt necessary to precipitate a gramme of silver is determined and the amount of salt solution of a known strength necessary to precipitate all the silver in solution can be used to calculate just how much pure silver the solution contained.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

There are 60,000 telephones in London. Germany's first railroad was built in 1825. Russia has more horses than any other nation. The bog land of Ireland amounts to 2,330,000 acres.

Liberia yearly exports 1,000,000 pounds of coffee. Experience has black eyes and is a very lame cripple. Nearly a million pianos are made annually in England.

California wines are said to be gaining favour in Europe. The total cost of the Suez Canal exceeded \$20,000,000.

Over twelve thousand persons are employed in London theatres. Over two thousand saloons have failed at Chicago this year.

The capital invested in English railroads exceeds \$500,000,000. The little Kingdom of Greece finds employment for 25,000 sailors.

The unicycle is expected by an inventor to go a mile in twenty seconds. The hats worn out in this country annually cost as much as \$300,000,000.

The only way it pays a person to be his own lawyer is to keep his own counsel. It is estimated that 5,000,000 of women are earning wages in the British Isles.

One of the largest barber-shops in New York now employs 400 barbers exclusively. It pays 10 cents a day for a man to make his mark in politics—the trouble is in removing it.

The United States produces more grain in proportion to population than any other nation. Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent, that of grain 430 per cent.

It is estimated that last year 1,285,000,000 bananas were consumed in the United States alone. Forty-seven years ago the patent for the first practical sewing machine was issued to Elias Howe.

Belgium is proud of her schools. She has 5,000 or more. But her drinking saloons number 150,000. Germany annually sends out to the markets of the world more than one hundred thousand canary birds.

The State of Illinois will use this year more than 4,000,000 barrels of beer, or enough to fill a navy.

The price paid for older apples at the big mill at Doylstown is 16 cents a hundred pounds. The national debt of Great Britain is £60,681,581 (\$3,103,407,995); the national debt of the United States is \$377,777,804.37. Greeley, Col., will ship about five hundred car-loads of potatoes to other States this year. Many car-loads of these potatoes go to Texas.

A carpet loom has been devised which runs two sets of needles and the inventor claims that it will produce a square yard of carpet material in one minute.

The Tribune states that the 1,703 millionaires of New York city alone could, if they choose, buy up the whole real estate of the entire Southern States and evict the population by due process of law.

The consumption of beer in the United States is now half a barrel per capita, and is doubling about every eight years. At the beginning of the next century it promises to be a barrel a head.

The nail machine was invented in 1775. At the present day it is estimated that 4,000,000 nails are annually made by machinery in Great Britain alone, and from a fourth to a half of this number in the United States.

According to the official report for the past twelve months, the American people drank only 8,387,770 barrels of beer in 1875, while last year they drank 31,374,519, and this year 33,876,466, an increase of 2,495,540 barrels.

Eastern Switzerland manufactures annually nearly \$30,000,000 worth of machine-made embroideries. The United States alone have imported as high as \$7,700,000 worth of these articles in a single year, and the business seems to be increasing.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Appliques are said to have nerve-invigorating qualities. Lettuce has recently been pronounced a sleep-producer.

To relieve gauges and dyspepsia drink a cup of hot water before meals. An oyster shell in the tea-kettle will prevent the formation of crust in the inside.

Celery juice is a new drink. It is said to give renewed strength to the brain and nerves. The latest approved way of cooking a beef-steak is to broil it under a fire instead of over it.

The typewriter back-ache is a new ill. It should be guarded against by a high seat and foot-stool.

Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

It is stated that a new pharmaceutical bottle has been invented which indicates the hour at which the medicine is to be taken.

To prevent the hair from coming out take one part of bay rum and half an ounce of quinine; mix and apply to the scalp twice a day with a wooden cloth, rubbing it in well.

A "milk" bath, recommended as a beautifier, can be thus prepared: A half-dozen thin muslin bags should be filled with oatmeal and tiny shavings of castile soap with a pinch of almond meal andorris root. Drop a bag into the water, and it assumes a milky appearance that will account for the name. Use the bags as wash rags.

People who are fond of sea bathing in summer should know that in winter a most effective and yet simple substitute for sea water is a cup of rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. A warm salt bath of this kind is the most refreshing tonic for an exhausted body.

But don't go out of doors after taking it; just before going to bed is the right time.

GOOD FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Spinach. Toasted bread. Rare beef. Soft eggs. Baked mutton. Fresh fruits. Vegetable soup. Dry feet. Cold hands. Hard work. Outdoor exercise. Sweet oranges. New milk.

Are you a busy, worried woman, who comes home at night with temples throbbing and every muscle aching with fatigue? If so you often say to yourself: "I am read tired and I haven't the ambition to dress or even comb my hair for the evening." Then you lounge about and go to bed about 9 o'clock with your head still aching, and your limbs just as tired as when you came in. The next time you feel that way just slip on the top of your head and bathe the back of your neck with hot water. When your pain is a little relieved wash your face with the same water, and by the time that is done you will feel like brushing your hair and fixing up a bit, or we are very much mistaken. The hot-water cure is quite as efficacious taken externally as internally.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have tried Scott's Emulsion in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.D., 145, Gange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS by the Acting Commandant for the week ending 15th Nov.—No. 25 FIELD BATTERY.—For duty: Lieut. W. MACMILLAN and Sergeant HARWARD.

No. 33—DRILL will be carried on as follows at HEADQUARTERS. TUESDAY—5.30 P.M. 7 P.M. for ALL. WEDNESDAY—9 P.M. Marching and Carbine for RECRUITS. FRIDAY—5.30 P.M. 6.45 P.M. for EFFICIENTS, 7 P.M. for RECRUITS. ON SATURDAY the BATTERY will Muster at 2.30 P.M. sharp, for conveyance to Stonecutters' for 6.45 P.M. Drill.

NONUM.—Serge with Forage Caps, except on Saturday when helmets without fittings will be worn.

No. 34.—The issue of Fillets, Badges and other small stores, together with the record of such issue, has been entrusted Quarter-master Sergeant BEATTY, to whom all applications should be made.

F. FERRARD, Acting Commandant, H.K.V. Corps. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1257]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"BENLEDI." Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above on or about December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1258]

Today's Advertisements. THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), the 18th instant.

ZIO PAYNE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Major-General G. DICKY BAKER, C.B., Commanding H.M. Forces in China and Hongkong; also of Commodore G. T. H. BOYCE, R.N., Senior Officer, Hongkong, and Southern Division of the China Station.

ZIO PAYNE

LATE OF LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.

Acknowledged by the Press and Public THE INFALLIBLE WONDER AND CHAMPION FANCY LIGHTNING SHOT OF THE WORLD.

CHALLENGE OPEN TO ALL

TO-NIGHT at the CITY HALL.

PROGRAMME NEW AND ORIGINAL, Consisting of:—

NEW AND DIFFICULT FEATS OF SHOOTING, SLEIGHT OF HAND, AND SPIRITUALISTIC TRICKS.

THE GREAT HANDCUFF AND STEEL CURB CHAIN TRICK.

ZIO PAYNE'S ORIGINAL ROPE TIE.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF PANDORE.

ZIO PAYNE'S ORIGINAL MAIL TRICK.

MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS IN THE CABINET, AND A QUANTITY OF OTHER TRICKS, QUITE ORIGINAL.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2. Back Stalls \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Back Seats, 50 Cents.

Light tickets for \$13. Transferable. Plans can be seen and tickets obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

Commencing at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 8.30 o'clock.

M. G. BARTON, Business Manager. W. ZIO PAYNE, Proprietor. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1246]

THE EASTERN THE GREAT EXTENSION NORTHERN AUSTRALASIA TELEGRAPH & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF COPENHAGEN.

TELEGRAMS TO SHANGHAI, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, November 19th, the Rates on foreign Telegrams to the above places, via CABLES, will be REDUCED TO TWENTY CENTS per word.

F. VON DER PFORTEN, Manager in China. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1261]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 19th November, 1893, commencing at 2.45 P.M., AT "GLENDOROUGH," KOWLOON, the residue of the ONSERVATORY, the Residence of W. ROBINSON, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

HALL FURNITURE, BEVELLED OVER-MANTELS, MARBLE-TOP & OCCASIONAL TABLES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS AND IRONS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. &c.

SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood and Sons. EXTENSION DINING-TABLE & CHAIRS, MIRROR BACKED SIDEBOARD and BUFFET, BUREAU, DINNER & DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTRO-PLATED and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

HALL and HOLTZ MADE BED-ROOM SUITE complete, IRON & BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEAD, &c. PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, FLOWERS and PLANTS, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On view from Friday, the 18th instant. TERMS OF SALE—As customary. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1263]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN." Captain DAVIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1260]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

FOR SWITNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c.) THE Steamship

"TARTAR." Captain Bailey, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1259]

Intimations. CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

Southalls MOSQUITO CONES. The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects. By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in a room before going to bed, PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED, as the fumes from the Cone drive away, supply or kill all insect life, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, at the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of Southall Bros. & Barclay, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-CREAM. WHITENS THE SKIN, IMPARTS TO IT THE TRANSPARENCY AND SMOOTHNESS OF YOUTHFULNESS.

Destroys Wrinkles. L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL. 11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Today's Advertisements. ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1262]

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 24, E.C. A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1255]

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER, HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1256]

Intimations. THE PHARMACY, 26, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSERS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines. Telephone No. 74. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [1044]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [1090]

J. W. KEW & CO.'S PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TITAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo. Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates. J. W. KEW & Co., 6/o Canfield & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 15th June, 1893. [1044]

Intimations. SPECIAL WINTER RATES, FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day \$ 3.00 One person, per week 19.00 One person, one month 55.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per day 5.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per week 32.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per month 95.00 For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL, Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [1092]

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.10.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$1.10 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders shares, nominal.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, sellers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$54 per share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 125 per share, sales and buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sales and buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$197½ per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79½ per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$47 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$33 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—61 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37½ per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—76 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$12 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50½.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 Pungon Mining Co.—\$6 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.30 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—90 cents per share, sales and buyers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5½ per share, sellers.
 New Lunan Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$153 per share, sales and buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$33½ per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$9.60, sales and buyers.
 Dairies, Cattle and Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7½ per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$5½ per share, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$71½ per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$44, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/4½
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/4½
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/4½
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/5½
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5½

ON PARIS—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/95
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/01

ON INDIA—
 T. T. 184½
 On Demand 185½

ON SHANGHAI—
 Bank, T. T. 72½
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. H. Ashworth. Mr. W. Moncus.
 Mr. W. Fradin de Mr. A. Pasquet.
 Bulbache. Mr. V. Perks.
 Mr. C. E. Bignmore. Mr. F. W. Phillips.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. H. F. von der Pfordten.
 Brennan and child. Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
 Mr. H. J. Colledge. Mr. and Mrs. Pfordten.
 Mr. E. H. Cowey. Mr. and Mrs. Platt.
 Mr. A. Dobbs. Mr. H. T. Safford.
 Mrs. M. Donahue and Mr. C. Safford.
 child. Mr. H. Schweser.
 Mr. C. Fichtel. Mr. & Mrs. H. Sewall.
 Mr. V. Flett. Mr. & Mrs. G. Senlor.
 Mr. W. Graham. Miss E. Senlor.
 Dr. F. A. Greene. Mr. F. Senlor.
 Dr. and Mrs. Greene. Mr. T. A. Shaw, Jr.
 Mr. Guignard. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Miss M. A. Johnson. Mr. T. S. Southey.
 Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. F. Townsend, Jr.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood. Mr. C. F. Tremblay.
 Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Valentin.
 Kreitzmar and 3 Mr. and Mrs. Wmna.
 children. Miss Wallace.
 Mr. R. Lyall. Mr. L. E. Whiston.
 Mr. J. McWilliams. Mr. J. Wrede.
 Mr. Min. Mr. W. V. D. Wright.
 Mr. T. Mitchell.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. East. Mr. McArthur.
 Madame Giese. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
 Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. A. E. Shale.
 Madame Koch. Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
 Mr. V. Kolod. Mr. Stokes.
 Mr. Macleod. Mr. Walter.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rosalia*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and may be expected here to-day.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & C. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Galle*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 2nd instant.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 9th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The steamer *Arratoon* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Berminus* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here to-day.

The D. D. R. steamer *Salatiga* left Singapore on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Dardanus* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Giulia* left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here about the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alafrica* left Bombay on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left London for this port on the 11th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,315, Edward Peck, 17th Nov.—Wobu, and Chikling 18th Nov.—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIROSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,031, J. B. Macmillan, 17th Nov.—Mojl 12th Nov., Coals and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Sellar, 18th Nov.—Canton 18th Nov.—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 2,795, V. W. Hall, 18th Nov.—London 7th October, and Singapore 10th Nov.—General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TOOYAN, Chinese steamer, 935, J. B. Lowe, 18th Nov.—Newchwang 12th Nov., and Chefoo 13th Nov.—C. M. S. N. Co.

MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 18th Nov.—Mojl 12th November, Coal—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

ARRIVANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore and Bombay.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Haltan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Haliphong, French steamer, for Haliphong.

Ly-ai-moon, German steamer, for Shanghai.

Pekin, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 November 18, *Progress*, British steamer, for Nagasaki and Kobe.

November 18, *Pekin*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

November 18, *Haliphong*, French steamer, for Haliphong.

November 18, *Ly-ai-moon*, German steamer, for Shanghai.

November 18, *Tooyan*, Chinese str., for Canton.

November 18, *Fushun*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Yokohama*, from Singapore for Hongkong—Mr. Lock Y. Chong, and servant, 389 Chinese and 8 boys. From London for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Fiske and 5 children, Mrs. Gray Owen and 2 children, Misses Hoskyn, M. Clark, Hunt, Hodgson, Spink, Mellor, Pickles, Pearson, Rusby, Storgelin, L. S. Evans, Messrs. Schlenkman and Dander.

Per *Riversdale*, from Wobu, &c.—17 Chinese.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, from Mojl—14 Chinese.

Per *Tacoma*, from Newchwang, &c.—18 Koreans (deck).

DEPARTED.
 Per *Salatia*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tung Seng, Misses Reid, J. Well, McCulloch, Fleming, Messrs. Ku, Wu, Yuen Yee, Tang Ming Hing, and Kwon Ya Sun. For Kobe—Mr. Y. Todoroki. For Yokohama—Mr. Fradin de Bulbache. From Marseilles for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Eger, Mrs. Douglas Jones, a infant and maid, Mrs. Haas, Miss Matheson, Sisters St. Alexandre, St. Camille, St. Marcel, Captain Gybes, Messrs. Liddell, Yang Mon Shime, and a Chinese. From Singapore—Mr. Oshane. From Saigon—Messrs. Bepasse, Maudet, Portier, Levanic, Bozoe, Evanno, Batary, Padovani, and Gachet. From Marseilles for Kobe—Mr. Ouchi Chihara. From Colombo—1 Japanese. From Saigon—Messrs. Grotier, Frapier, Dessouls, Bouchardier, Tord, Monier, Le Bourgeois, Pley, Grandjean, and Henry. From Marseilles for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Couant and servant, Messrs. Soughi, Matto, Oshima, and A. Masanoul. From Batavia—Mr. Ch. Sawyer. From Singapore—Messrs. John M. Arthur and Alum. From Saigon—Mr. Moreau.

REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Riversdale* reports that she left Wobu, and Chikling on the 12th instant. Had strong north-east monsoon and fine clear weather throughout.

The Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* reports that she left Mojl on the 12th instant. Had light to fresh north-east winds and fine weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Tacoma* reports that she left London on the 7th instant, and Singapore on the 10th instant. Had strong monsoon, ship pitching and lurching heavily owing to north-easterly sea, and shipping heavy water forward.

The Chinese steamer *Tooyan* reports that she left Newchwang on the 12th instant, and Chefoo on the 13th. Had light variable winds and fine weather to Tungying; thence to port had moderate monsoon and sea with fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOKE.
 For Canton—Per *Powan* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Singapore and Bombay—Per *Elizaveta* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Japan* on Monday, the 20th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Canton* on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama—Per *London* on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4.40 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
 AMOCO, German steamer, 771, T. Bonden, 16th July—Saloon 12th July, Rice—Waller & Co.

BAITAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bort, 16th July—Bangkok 15th July, Rice—Waller & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,212, J. Smith, 12th Nov.—San Francisco 10th Nov., Yokohama 7th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

EDMUND, British steamer, 1,567, R. Humphrey, 15th Nov.—Hongkong 31st October, Coals—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.M.R., 7th Nov.—Vancouver 16th Oct., via Yokohama, and Shanghai 15th Nov.—General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

EMERALD, British steamer, 966, G. A. Taylor, 15th Nov.—Manila 13th Nov.—General—Shewan & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Melissar, —Hongkong Government tender.

HAYAM, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 16th Nov.—Fochow 12th Nov., Amoy 13th, and Swatow 15th, General—D. L. Lark & Co.

HANOI, French steamer, 759, T. V. Chodiko, 16th Nov.—Haliphong 13th Nov., and Haliphong 15th, Rice and General—A. R. Marty.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 14th Nov.—Saloon 8th Nov., Rice, Salt, &c.—Weller & Co.

LENNING, British steamer, 1,327, W. Ward, 11th Nov.—Mojl 6th Nov., Coal—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

MONKOT, British steamer, 850, Chas. Stonham, 16th Nov.—Bangkok 3d Nov., and Angkor 7th, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NORMANDIE, Norwegian steamer, 623, E. N. Berg, 17th Nov.—Canton 17th November, General—Melchers & Co.

NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, H. Walter, 11th Nov.—Yokohama 3d Nov., Kobe 6th, and Nagasaki 7th, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

PAKHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 16th Nov.—Bangkok 29th October, Angkor 31st, and Haliphong 13th Nov., Rice—Hop Hing Hong.

PIRA NANG, British steamer, 1,031, W. H. Watton, 10th Nov.—Bangkok 29th Oct., and Angkor 31st Nov., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan, —Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROSPERITY, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Watton, 15th Nov.—Samung 2nd Nov., General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

TAICHONG, German steamer, 828, F. Duhme, 14th Nov.—Bangkok 10th Nov., Salt—Meyer & Co.

TAILEY, German steamer, 828, J. Calender, 28th Oct.—Deli 19th Oct., and Singapore 20th, General—Meyer & Co.

TEHMAN, British steamer, 1,457, Geo. Ramsay, 17th Nov.—Fochow 15th Nov., Tea—Bedford & Swire.

WINGSON, British steamer, 1,517, A. A. de St. Croix, 17th Nov.—Canton 20th Oct., and Singapore 14th Nov., Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ADOLPH, German bark, 767, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.—Hamburg 22nd April, General—Stemmen & Co.

ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, W. Llewellyn, 15th Nov.—Whampoa 15th November, Ballast—Order.

BASTON, German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar—Weller & Co.

JENNY, Chinese schooner, 43, Bowie, 15th November—Yap 31st October, Bêche-de-mer—Weller & Co.

JOHN CURRIER, American ship, 1,828, R. S. Lawrence, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 23rd Sept., Ballast—Order.

JOHN R. KELLEY, American ship, 2,355, O. E. Chapman, 1st Sept.—New York 9th May, Kerosene Oil—Master.

MAXIMILIAN, German ship, 726, Ed. Melchior, 14th Oct.—Philadelphia 21st May, Petroleum—Order.

NAM SEUM SING, Chinese 3-m. sch., 168, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August—Saloon 24th August, Wood—Yong Kee & Co.

SACHIN, American ship, 1,312, J. C. Bartlett, 11th November—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 485, H. Kennett, 7th Nov.—Laguianance 28th Oct., Timber—City of London.

TERMOPOLE, American ship, 948, J. R. Winchester, 30th Oct.—Astoria (Oregon) 16th Sept., Timber—Order.

VELOCTY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 14th Oct.—Honolulu 31st August, General—Chinese.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
 COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVAL CONTRACTORS
 AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
 PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 HARTMAN'S GREY'S GUINEA
 COMPOUND,
 HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,
 DAILER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
 &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
 SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1893.

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
 COAL CONTRACTOR,
 COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED
 WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.
 Manila, 14th March, 1893.

D. R. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE,
 (DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 25 GRAINS TIDY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
 remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, KRYSLER, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antipyretic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "DR. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline
 for the skin, the best dressing for Wounds, is the best for Burns, and is the best for the treatment of all skin diseases.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.

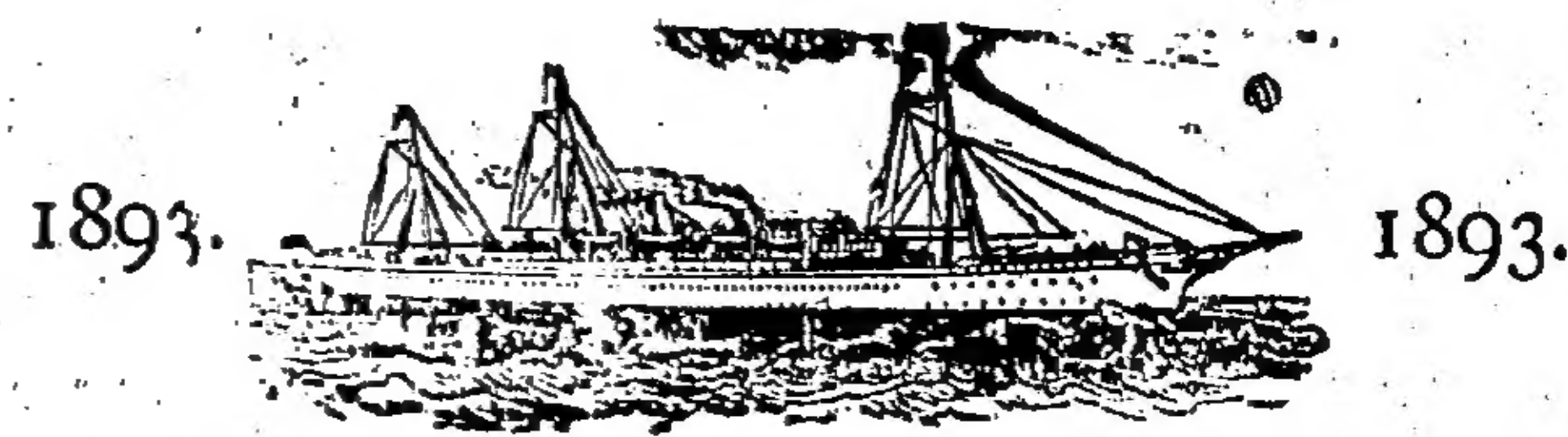
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1893.

Hails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA & JAPAN.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 29th November.
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
 EMPRESS OF CHINA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 24th January.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and the Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal ports in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
 General Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Thursday, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 14th Dec., at Daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Wednesday, 27th Dec., at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting lines.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 18th November, 1893.

NOTICE.